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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/734,211

Applicant(s)

ONISHI, AKIKO

Examiner

CHAD DICKERSON

Art Unit

2625

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 May 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 15, 17 and 19-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 15, 17 and 19-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/15/2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/888)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/4/2010 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 and 15, 17 and 19-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The same reference of Mori '696 and Gillihan '262 are still being applied. Again, with the claim amendment filed on 5/4/2010, the Examiner did not find any reference in the specification that supported the function of having a printable region for borderless printing larger than a size of printing a size with a border. Despite the amendment containing new matter, the Examiner has viewed the combined references and realized that the reference of Mori anticipates the claimed. With the Mori reference able to have several pages on an N-UP format on a few pages within the invention, the Examiner believes that the page attribute screen set attributes on the back-sides of a page. The Page attributes option can be used to set the attributes of a certain page which contains

several smaller original images or pages therein¹. This alone discloses having separate screens that set attributes for either the whole of data or the back-sides of the pages in the job.

In regards to the added limitation, the Examiner views this amendment as disclosed by the Mori reference as well. The Mori reference contains several screens that deal with the front pages and that can deal separately with the back-side attribute pages, while both screens pertain to the data being printed without a border. For example, when a user sets up the book attribute level printing, the user designates the borderless printing and the size of the paper to be used. Next, when the user uses the chapter or page attribute screen that uses chapter attribute formats, the user uses another screen with the designation of a print size while the system also designates printing without a border². In the above examples, the user is setting different screens pertaining to different parts of a document, while these screens pertain to borderless printing. In addition, since the user can set the paper size of the image data to be printed on a sheet, the setting of a paper size for border printing can be smaller than a setting for a paper size with borderless printing.

Therefore, with the above explanation, the Examiner believes that the claim limitations are performed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

¹ See Mori '696 at col. 10, ll. 31-col. 12, ll. 62.

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 17 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 17 is considered to be non-statutory since the claim is construed to cover both non-statutory and statutory subject matter. It is recommended that the claim language in the claim be amended by adding the limitation of "non-transitory" to the claim language in order to narrow the claim to only cover statutory elements or embodiments of the computer readable medium disclosed in the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 1-6, 15, 17 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. It appears that the specification does not mention anywhere explicitly or implicitly that the printing region for borderless printing is bigger than the printing region size of printing with a border.

² Id. and see figures 14-19.

Since this information is not clearly conveyed in the specification to support the claim amendment, the Examiner considers this as new matter.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 15, 17 and 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mori '696 (USP 7194696).

Re claim 1: Mori '696 discloses a printing control method of converting original data into print data processible by a printing apparatus, comprising the steps of:

displaying a first setting screen to set a basic attribute applied to whole print data and (i.e. figure 14 illustrates a screen in which the whole document has document detail settings applied. The settings are considered analogous to the attributes that are applied to the print data; see fig. 14; col. 17, lines 3-55) a second setting screen to set a back-side attribute to be applied to a plurality of pages which correspond to not the front sides of printing media but to the back sides of the printing media output in the double-sided printing (i.e. as shown in figure 20C, there are a plurality of back side pages if

duplex printing is designated on the book level. The chapter screen can be considered as the second screen since it is used to set attributes for the back side of a page that will be printed. Since there can be multiple pages on a single page and the single page can be a back side page, the chapter setting affecting all the pages in the chapter is able to set attributes that are applicable to the back side of a page; see figs. 20; col. 17, line 15 - col. 18, line 62);

sending a size of a printable region for borderless printing to an application when borderless printing is set for the basic attribute received via the first setting screen (i.e. in Mori '696 the book attributes are also called document setting information (403), which is analogous to a basic setting applied to the whole print data. The Book attributes are applied to the attributes of all the print data pages that make up the book. One of the attributes that can be edited or changed is the Print Method attribute that refers to the Simplex, Duplex, or Bind-ready type printing. This includes the size of the paper used. The size of the paper can be selected with borderless printing; see figs. 3-4B and 14; col. 11, lines 26-50), and

sending the size of the printable region for borderless printing to the application when the borderless printing is set for the back-side attribute received via the second setting screen (i.e. in Mori '696 the page attribute screen shown in figures 17 and 18, which is analogous to the back-side attribute screen, is applied to both a front and a back side of a sheet serving as a printing medium in the double-sided printing setting configured by the book attribute. Since the page attribute performs the feature of the back-side attribute setting in the above scenario requiring a single back-side sheet in a

chapter with only three pages, the above claim feature is performed. Also, with the page attributes set for a plurality of pages, this if there are 6 pages that contain 3 of front and back sides, the setting of a page attribute may set both sides of the pages in accordance with a certain setting and this would perform the feature of setting a back-side attribute of back sides of sheets; see fig. 6; col. 11, lines 3-50 and col. 12, lines 10-62),

wherein the size of the printable region for borderless printing is bigger than a size of a printable region for printing with a border (i.e. in the system, if the user designates borderless printing with a A4 paper size, this option can be larger than the user choosing printing with a border with a paper size smaller than A4; see fig. 6; col. 11, lines 3-50 and col. 12, lines 10-62); and

generating the print data based on the basic attribute, the back-side attribute and the original data, wherein the original data is generated by the application based on the size of the printable region for borderless printing sent in the sending step (i.e. in a job ticket, the print data generated consists of the original data to be printed and information that corresponds to both the front and back sides of a sheet to be printed. The printing size of the application is based on the book, chapter and page attributes chosen by the user; see fig. 11; col. 15, lines 23-58).

Re claim 2: The teachings of Mori '696 are disclosed above.

Mori '696 discloses the method, wherein in the generating step, the basic attribute is applied for an item other than an item having the back-side attribute (i.e. in the system,

when a higher level item, a book attribute, overlaps with a lower level item, a page attribute, the lower level item is given priority when it comes to what attribute to apply to a certain page. For instance, if a book attribute, considered as a basic attribute, overlaps in a setting with a page attribute, considered as a back-side attribute, the page attribute will be given priority and the attribute of the page will occur over the attribute of the book. Therefore, with the following example, the book attribute is applied to other pages in the document that do not have an overlapping page attribute and the feature of having the basic attribute applied to an item other than an item with a back-side attribute is performed with the following example; see fig. 6; col. 11, lines 3-50 and col. 12, lines 10-62).

Re claim 3: The teachings of Mori '696 are disclosed above.

Mori '696 discloses the method, wherein in the generating step, the back-side attribute is applied to, as a unit, one side of the sheet serving as a printing medium (i.e. the page attribute changes the specific page that is authorized by the user. This page can be the back-side or the front side of a document, with a page attribute being applied. Also, the page attribute can be limited to a back-side of a sheet in the document that has a printing method using the duplex printing method. The sheet that has the page attribute serves as a printing medium that will be printed out once the printing is desired by the user; see figs. 3-6 and 14-19; col. 11, lines 3-50, col. 12, lines 10-62, col. 17, lines 15-66 and col. 18, lines 1-62).

Re claim 5: The teachings of Mori '696 are disclosed above.

Mori '696 discloses the method, wherein in the generating step, while the basic attribute and the back-side attribute are referred to, various parameters necessary to convert a page corresponding to a front side of a sheet and various parameters necessary to convert a page corresponding to a back side of a sheet are loaded in advance (i.e. before performing the conversion in the system, the settings from the book and page attributes for the front and back-side of the pages are set by the user and loaded into the system after a file is specified and opened. The attributes are considered to be the parameters that allow for the necessary conversions of data into a front and back side page and are loaded into the system in advance before the actual conversion occurs to the specified document; see figs. 2-6 and 14-19; col. 7, lines 40-65, col. 8, lines 22-64, col. 11, lines 3-50, col. 12, lines 10-62, col. 17, lines 15-66 and col. 18, lines 1-62), and the parameters are alternately referred to in converting the pages (i.e. using both the book attributes and the page attributes, considered as the parameters, the data formed from the attributes are referred to in order to convert the pages in the user's desired form. Each page is converted by referring to the attributes for each page, from the first page to the last page alternately, to convert each page in the desired manner; see figs. 2-6 and 14-19; col. 7, lines 40-65, col. 8, lines 22-64, col. 11, lines 3-50, col. 12, lines 10-62, col. 17, lines 15-66 and col. 18, lines 1-62).

Re claim 6: The teachings of Mori '696 are disclosed above.

Mori '696 discloses the method, wherein in the generating step, every time a page of interest is to be converted, various parameters for use are loaded and referred to by referring to the basic attribute and the back-side attribute (i.e. when a page or pages is to be converted in the system, the attributes that contribute in forming the page of interest is loaded into the system to referred to by the printer driver in order to from the desired book or document. The settings referred to are both the book attributes and the page attributes, which are both considered as the basic and back-side settings; see figs. 2-6 and 14-19; col. 7, lines 40-65, col. 8, lines 22-64, col. 9, lines 24-66 and col. 10, lines 1-30, col. 11, lines 3-50, col. 12, lines 10-62).

Re claim 15: Mori '696 discloses a printing control apparatus which converts original data into print data processible by a printing apparatus, comprising:

display unit configured to display a first setting screen to set a basic attribute to be applied to whole print data and (i.e. figure 14 illustrates a screen in which the whole document has document detail settings applied. The settings are considered analogous to the attributes that are applied to the print data; see fig. 14; col. 17, lines 3-55) a second setting screen to set a back-side attribute to be applied to a plurality of pages which correspond not the front sides of printing media but to the back sides of the printing media output in double-sided printing (i.e. as shown in figure 20C, there are a plurality of back side pages if duplex printing is designated on the book level. The chapter screen can be considered as the second screen since it is used to set attributes for the back side of a page that will be printed. Since there can be multiple pages on a

single page and the single page can be a back side page, the chapter setting affecting all the pages in the chapter is able to set attributes that are applicable to the back side of a page; see figs. 20; col. 17, line 15 - col. 18, line 62);

a sending unit to send a size of a printable region for borderless printing to an application when borderless printing is set for the basic attribute received via the first setting screen (i.e. in Mori '696 the book attributes are also called document setting information (403), which is analogous to a basic setting applied to the whole print data. The Book attributes are applied to the attributes of all the print data pages that make up the book. One of the attributes that can be edited or changed is the Print Method attribute that refers to the Simplex, Duplex, or Bind-ready type printing. This includes the size of the paper used. The size of the paper can be selected with borderless printing; see figs. 3-4B and 14; col. 11, lines 26-50), and

to send the size of the printable region for borderless printing to the application when the borderless printing is set for the back-side attribute received via the second setting screen (i.e. in Mori '696 the page attribute screen shown in figures 17 and 18, which is analogous to the back-side attribute screen, is applied to both a front and a back side of a sheet serving as a printing medium in the double-sided printing setting configured by the book attribute. Since the page attribute performs the feature of the back-side attribute setting in the above scenario requiring a single back-side sheet in a chapter with only three pages, the above claim feature is performed. Also, with the page attributes set for a plurality of pages, this if there are 6 pages that contain 3 of front and back sides, the setting of a page attribute may set both sides of the pages in

accordance with a certain setting and this would perform the feature of setting a back-side attribute of back sides of sheets; see fig. 6; col. 11, lines 3-50 and col. 12, lines 10-62),

wherein the size of the printable region for borderless printing is bigger than a size of a printable region for printing with a border (i.e. in the system, if the user designates borderless printing with a A4 paper size, this option can be larger than the user choosing printing with a border with a paper size smaller than A4; see fig. 6; col. 11, lines 3-50 and col. 12, lines 10-62); and

a generating unit configured to generate the print data based on the basic attribute, the back-side attribute and the original data, wherein the original data is generated by the application based on the size of the printable region for borderless printing sent by the sending unit (i.e. in a job ticket, the print data generated consists of the original data to be printed and information that corresponds to both the front and back sides of a sheet to be printed. The printing size of the application is based on the book, chapter and page attributes chosen by the user; see fig. 11; col. 15, lines 23-58).

Re claim 17: Mori '696 discloses computer-readable medium storing a computer program for recording a program for converting original data into print data processible by a printing apparatus (i.e. see col. 25, line 45 – col. 26, line 32; also see figure 13), the program comprising the steps of:

displaying a first setting screen to set a basic attribute to be applied to whole print data and (i.e. figure 14 illustrates a screen in which the whole document has document

detail settings applied. The settings are considered analogous to the attributes that are applied to the print data; see fig. 14; col. 17, lines 3-55) a second setting screen to set a back-side attribute to be applied to a plurality of pages which correspond to not the front sides of printing media but to the back sides of the printing media output in the double-sided printing (i.e. as shown in figure 20C, there are a plurality of back side pages if duplex printing is designated on the book level. The chapter screen can be considered as the second screen since it is used to set attributes for the back side of a page that will be printed. Since there can be multiple pages on a single page and the single page can be a back side page, the chapter setting affecting all the pages in the chapter is able to set attributes that are applicable to the back side of a page; see figs. 20; col. 17, line 15 - col. 18, line 62);

sending a size of a printable region for borderless printing to an application when borderless printing is set for the basic attribute received via the first setting screen (i.e. in Mori '696 the book attributes are also called document setting information (403), which is analogous to a basic setting applied to the whole print data. The Book attributes are applied to the attributes of all the print data pages that make up the book. One of the attributes that can be edited or changed is the Print Method attribute that refers to the Simplex, Duplex, or Bind-ready type printing. This includes the size of the paper used. The size of the paper can be selected with borderless printing; see figs. 3-4B and 14; col. 11, lines 26-50), and

sending the size of the printable region for borderless printing to the application when the borderless printing is set for the back-side attribute received via the second

setting screen (i.e. in Mori '696 the page attribute screen shown in figures 17 and 18, which is analogous to the back-side attribute screen, is applied to both a front and a back side of a sheet serving as a printing medium in the double-sided printing setting configured by the book attribute. Since the page attribute performs the feature of the back-side attribute setting in the above scenario requiring a single back-side sheet in a chapter with only three pages, the above claim feature is performed. Also, with the page attributes set for a plurality of pages, this if there are 6 pages that contain 3 of front and back sides, the setting of a page attribute may set both sides of the pages in accordance with a certain setting and this would perform the feature of setting a back-side attribute of back sides of sheets; see fig. 6; col. 11, lines 3-50 and col. 12, lines 10-62),

wherein the size of the printable region for borderless printing is bigger than a size of a printable region for printing with a border (i.e. in the system, if the user designates borderless printing with a A4 paper size, this option can be larger than the user choosing printing with a border with a paper size smaller than A4; see fig. 6; col. 11, lines 3-50 and col. 12, lines 10-62); and

generating the print data based on the basic attribute, the back-side attribute and the original data, wherein the original data is generated by the application based on the size of the printable region for borderless printing sent in the sending step (i.e. in a job ticket, the print data generated consists of the original data to be printed and information that corresponds to both the front and back sides of a sheet to be printed. The printing

size of the application is based on the book, chapter and page attributes chosen by the user; see fig. 11; col. 15, lines 23-58).

Re Claim 19: The teachings of Mori '696 are disclosed above.

Mori '696 discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the instruction to decide the basic attribute via the first setting screen is issued by a user operating an OK button on the first setting screen, and the instruction to decide the back-side attribute via the second setting screen is issued by a user operating an OK button on the second setting screen (i.e. this feature is disclosed by the Mori reference since the settings of the front sides of sheets can be set by the chapter attribute shown in figures 15 and 16, and the user can set the setting of a back side of a page using figures 17 and 18. Within all of these figures contains an "Apply" or "OK" button that can be used to apply or ok the settings performed in each dialogue box. Figure 19 discloses setting a page individually from other pages and the page set individually can be a back page instead of a front side page; see figs. 14-19, col. 17, ll. 15-col. 18, ll. 62).

Re Claim 20: The teachings of Mori '696 are disclosed above.

Mori '696 discloses the apparatus according to claim 15, wherein the instruction to decide the basic attribute via the first setting screen is issued by a user operating an OK button on the first setting screen, and the instruction to decide the back-side attribute via the second setting screen is issued by a user operating an OK button on the second setting screen (i.e. this feature is disclosed by the Mori reference since the settings of

the front sides of sheets can be set by the chapter attribute shown in figures 15 and 16, and the user can set the setting of a back side of a page using figures 17 and 18.

Within all of these figures contains an *"Apply"* or *"OK"* button that can be used to apply or ok the settings performed in each dialogue box. Figure 19 discloses setting a page individually from other pages and the page set individually can be a back page instead of a front side page; see figs. 14-19, col. 17, ll. 15-col. 18, ll. 62).

Re Claim 21: The teachings of Mori '696 are disclosed above.

Mori '696 discloses the medium according to claim 17, wherein the instruction to decide the basic attribute via the first setting screen is issued by a user operating an OK button on the first setting screen, and the instruction to decide the back-side attribute via the second setting screen is issued by a user operating an OK button on the second setting screen (i.e. this feature is disclosed by the Mori reference since the settings of the front sides of sheets can be set by the chapter attribute shown in figures 15 and 16, and the user can set the setting of a back side of a page using figures 17 and 18. Within all of these figures contains an *"Apply"* or *"OK"* button that can be used to apply or ok the settings performed in each dialogue box. Figure 19 discloses setting a page individually from other pages and the page set individually can be a back page instead of a front side page; see figs. 14-19, col. 17, ll. 15-col. 18, ll. 62).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori '696 in view of Gillihan '262 (USP 6842262).

Re claim 4: The teachings of Mori '696 are disclosed above.

Mori '696 discloses the method, wherein in the generating step, data generated by an operating system is converted into the print data in accordance with the basic attribute and the back-side attribute while the back-side attribute is preferentially applied (i.e. whether the data is imported into the system, or the file of the document already exist, the data generated by the operating system is converted into the print data that is in accordance with the book attribute information, considered as the basic setting, and the page attribute information, considered as the back-side setting. This can occur by the user setting the appropriate settings and the conversion occurring to the document, after the appropriate settings are entered in by the user and performed by the system; see figs. 3-6 and 14-19; col. 11, lines 3-50, col. 12, lines 10-62, col. 17, lines 15-66 and col. 18, lines 1-62).

However, Mori '696 fails to teach metadata.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Gillihan '262. Gillihan '262 discloses metadata (i.e. As shown in figures 5 and 6, the reference of Gillihan '262 deals with document processing. This document processing is similar to the document processing of Mori '696, since both affect the output of the image data on a printing device. However in Gillihan '262, an electric document can be printed from an application program to an intermediate metafile that is stored in memory. The intermediate metafile can be edited and translated into a specific PDL in order to be printed by a printer. The metafile is considered to be the metadata since the metafile is simply data that describes some other data, which is the definition of metadata; see col. 5, lines 22-29).

Therefore, in view of Gillihan '262, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have metadata in order to have data transferred to a metafile format that can be used for printing (as stated in Gillihan '262 col. 3, lines 20-36).

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
12. Mori '385 (USP 7046385) discloses a book file editing system similar to Mori '385.
13. Nakajima (US Pub No 2005/0253886) discloses an ink jet, printer control unit, printer system including the same, and storage medium with the operation program of

the printer control unit stored for controlling double-side printing which discloses a system shown in figure 19 that is able to modify the front and back sides of pages separately.

14. Knodt (USP 5124731) discloses a system where a job can change whether printing can occur on a front side or a rear side of a page. This printing option can be considered as an attribute of a page.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Art Unit: 2625

CHAD DICKERSON

Examiner

Art Unit 2625

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625